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EXAMINER

BAYARD, DJENANE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2141

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DATE MAILED: 04/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/640,902

PRG
Applicant(s)

CHEN ET AL.

Examiner

Djenane M. Bayard

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2004.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-12 and 25-55 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-12 and 25-55 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1, 9, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 to Schwartz et al.

- a. As per claim 1, Schwartz et al teaches method of providing content from a network to a wireless device (See col. 1, lines 30-34), the method comprising: receiving the content from a resource on the network according to a hypermedia protocol, wherein the wireless device is not compliant with the hypermedia protocol (See col. 6, lines 36-64); and converting the content to a message compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device (See col. 7, lines 9-52).
- b. As per claim 9, Schwartz et al teaches wherein said receiving the content from a resource on the network is responsive to a request for the content from the wireless device (See col. 10, lines 40-44).

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k. As per claim 46, Schwartz et al teaches a processing system coupled to a network and configured to provide content from the network to a wireless device, the processing system comprising: a processor; and a storage facility coupled to the processor and containing instructions executable by the processor which configure the processing system to receive content from a resource on the network according to a hypermedia protocol, wherein the wireless device is not compliant with the hypermedia protocol; and convert the content to a message compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device (See col. 7 and col. 8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2-5, 8, and 10-12, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 to Schwartz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,353,745 to Wehrend et al.

a. As per claim 2, Schwartz et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al fails to teach wherein said converting comprises generating an SMS message including the content.

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Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches wherein said converting comprises generating an SMS message including the content (See col. 8, lines 10-16).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein said converting comprises generating an SMS message including the content as taught by Wehrend et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to realize bi-directional transfer of information between the service center and the wireless device (See col. 2, lines 50-54).

b. As per claim 3, Schwartz et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

However, Schwartz et al fails to teach transmitting the message to an SMS Center (SMSC), for subsequent transmission by the SMSC to the wireless device over a wireless network.

Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches teach transmitting the message to an SMS Center (SMSC), for subsequent transmission by the SMSC to the wireless device over a wireless network (See col. 8, lines 10-16).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate teach transmitting the message to an SMS Center (SMSC), for subsequent transmission by the SMSC to the wireless device over a wireless network as taught by Wehrend et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to control transfer from SMS short messages to terminals assigned to the wireless communications network (See col. 5, lines 17-20).

c. As per claim 4, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches wherein said converting further comprises translating the content from a first content-type to a second content-type (See col. 9, lines 31-36 and 66-67 and col. 8, lines 1-2).

d. As per claims 5 and 8, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches wherein the first content-type is a mark-up language, and the second content-type is plain text (See col. 7, lines 30-60).

e. As per claim 10, Schwartz et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al fails to teach wherein the request is an SMS request.

Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches wherein the request is an SMS request (See col. 2, lines 50-54)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to incorporate wherein the request is an SMS request as taught by Wehrend et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to realize bi-directional transfer of information between the wireless device and the network resources (See col. 2, lines 49-54).

f. As per claim 11, Schwartz et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches prior to said receiving the content: converting the request to

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be compliant with the hypermedia protocol; and transmitting the request to the resource on the network (See col. 15, lines 39-64).

g. As per claim 12, Schwartz et al teaches the claimed invention as described above.

Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches wherein said receiving the content from a resource on the network is independent of any request from the wireless device (See col. 18, lines 34- 56).

5. Claims 31, 33-34, 38-40, 42, 47, 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 to Schwartz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,247,048 to Greer et al.

c. As per claim 31, Schwartz et al teaches a method comprising: receiving a message based on a request from the wireless device, the message conforming to a first protocol and a first character set implemented by the wireless device; identifying a keyword in the message; mapping the keyword to a network resource on the network; retrieving, from the network resource, content in the second character set based on the keyword, using a second protocol implemented by the network; translating the content from a content-type used by the application to a content-type used by the wireless device. However, Schwartz et al fails to teach wherein transcoding the message into a second character set of the network; transcoding the content into the first character set; and providing the content to the wireless device in the first character set using the first protocol.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches wherein transcoding the message into a second character set of the network; transcoding the content into the first character set; and providing the content to the wireless device in the first character set using the first protocol (See col. 7, lines 10-19).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein transcoding the message into a second character set of the network; transcoding the content into the first character set; and providing the content to the wireless device in the first character set using the first protocol as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to improve the usefulness of the mobile device and provide communication with servers that use different character set (See col. 5, lines 30-40).

d. As per claim 33, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches wherein: the content-type used by the application is a mark-up language; and the content-type used by the wireless device is plain text (See col. 10, lines 3- 17 and col. 13, lines 2-3).

e. As per claim 34, Schwartz et al teaches a method of providing content from a network to a wireless device, the method comprising: receiving a message based on a request from the wireless device; identifying a keyword in the message; mapping the keyword to a network resource; retrieving content from the network :resource based on the keyword; translating the content into a content-type associated with the wireless s device; However, Schwartz et al fails to

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teach transcoding the content into a character set compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches wherein transcoding the content into a character set compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device (See col. 7, lines 10-19)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate transcoding the content into a character set compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to provide the wireless device with proper communication with the network resource (See col. 5, lines 56-66).

i. As per claim 47, Schwartz et al teaches a machine-readable program storage medium tangibly embodying a sequence of instructions executable by a machine to perform a method comprising: receiving a message based on a request from a wireless device; identifying a keyword in the message; mapping the keyword to a network resource on the network; retrieving content from the network resource based on the keyword; translating the content from a content-type of the application to a content type usable by the wireless device. However, Schwartz et al fails to teach transcoding the content into a character set compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer teaches

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transcoding the content into a character set compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device (See col. 7, lines 10-19)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate transcoding the content into a character set compliant with a message requirement of the wireless device as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to provide the wireless device with proper communication with the network resource (See col. 5, lines 56-66)

f. As per claims 38, 42 and 51, Schwartz et al in view of Greer teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches wherein said mapping comprises mapping the keyword to a URL associated with the network resource (See col. 15, lines 50-64 and col. 16, lines 50-64).

g. As per claims 39 and 52, Schwartz et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al fails to teach a method wherein said retrieving comprises retrieving the content using at least one HTTP transaction.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer teaches retrieving content using at least on HTTP transaction (See col. 6, lines 32-67, col. 7, and col. 8).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate retrieving content using at least on HTTP transaction as taught by Greer

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et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to execute Hypertext Markup Language Web browser such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer to access information on the internet (See col. 3, lines 57-61).

h. As per claims 40 and 53, Schwartz et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al fails to teach wherein the HTTP transaction comprises an HTTP POST operation.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer teaches wherein the HTTP transaction comprises an HTTP POST operation (See col. 7, lines 27-67 and col. 8)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the HTTP transaction comprises an HTTP POST operation as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to send information from a client device to a server device (See col. 7, lines 27-28).

6. Claims 32, 35-37, 41, 48-50, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 to Schwartz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,247,048 to Greer et al as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,353,745 to Wehrend et al.

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a. As per claims 49 and 50, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al fails to teach wherein the message is an SMS message, and the response is an SMS response.

Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches wherein the message is an SMS message, and the response is an SMS response (See col. 2, lines 49-54).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the message is an SMS message, and the response is and SMS response as taught by Wehrend et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al in order to realize bi-directional transfer of information between the wireless device and the network resources (See col. 2, lines 49-54).

b. As per claim 32, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al teaches wherein the second protocol is a hypermedia transport protocol. However, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al fails to teach wherein the first protocol is SMS.

Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches wherein the first protocol is SMS (See col. 8, lines 11-16)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the first protocol is SMS as taught by Wehrend et al in the

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claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al order to realize bi-directional transfer of information between the wireless device and the network resource (See col. 2, lines 49-54)

c. As per claims 36 and 37, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al in view of Greer fails to teach wherein the message is an SMS message, and the response is an SMS response.

Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches wherein the message is an SMS message, and the response is an SMS response (See col. 2, lines 49-54).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the message is an SMS message, and the response is and SMS response as taught by Wehrend et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al in order to realize bi-directional transfer of information between the wireless device and the network resources (See col. 2, lines 49-54).

d. As per claims 35 and 48, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al fails to teach providing the content to a message center for subsequent transmission to the wireless device.

Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches providing the content to a message center (See col. 6, lines 41-45 and col. 8, lines 11-16)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate providing the content to a message center for subsequent transmission to the wireless device as taught by Wehrend et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al in order realize transfer of information between the wireless device and the network resource (See col. 2, lines 49-54).

e. As per claim 41, Schwartz et al in view of Greer teaches a method of providing content from a network to a wireless device, the method comprising: maintaining a mapping of keywords to network resources; receiving a first message from the wireless device, the first message transmitted on a wireless network; identifying a keyword in the first message; using the mapping to determine a network resource associated with the keyword; retrieving content from the network resource using an HTTP transaction; translating the content into a different content type; transcoding the content into a different character set; and providing the content to an SMS Center in a second SMS message, for transmission to the wireless device.

Wehrend et al teaches a method for providing performance features for mobile subscribers via a communications network. Furthermore, Wehrend et al teaches receiving a first message and providing the content to an SMS Center in a second SMS message, for transmission to the wireless device (See col. 2, lines 49-54, See col. 6, lines 41-45 and col. 8, lines 11-16).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the at the time the invention was to incorporate receiving a first message and providing the content to an SMS Center in a second SMS message, for transmission to the wireless device as taught by Wehrend et al in the claimed

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invention of Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al in order to realize transfer of information between the wireless device and the network resource (See col. 2, lines 49-54).

f. As per claims 42, Schwartz et al in view of Greer teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches wherein said mapping comprises mapping the keyword to a URL associated with the network resource (See col. 15, lines 50-64 and col. 16, lines 50-64).

7. Claims 6-7, 25-30, 43, 45, 54-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 to Schwartz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,353,745 to Wehrend et al and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,247,048 to Greer et al.

a. As per claim 6, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend fails to teach a method wherein said converting further comprises transcoding the content from a first character set to a second character set.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, teach a method wherein said converting further comprises transcoding the content from a first character set to a second character set (See col. 7, lines 10-19)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate teach a method wherein said converting further comprises transcoding

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the content from a first character set to a second character set as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al in order to improve the usefulness of the wireless device so the mobile device can communicate with servers that do not use the same character set (See col. 5, lines 30-40)

b. As per claim 25, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches receiving a request for content from a message service center providing message services to the wireless device; converting the content to a message compliant to a message requirement of s the wireless device after the content is retrieved from the network resource, the message for subsequent delivery by the message service center to the wireless device; the request including an identifier identifying a network resource capable of providing the content; However, Schwartz et al in view of Greer et al fails to teach generating a proxy request.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data network. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches to teach generating a proxy request (See col. 5, lines 30 –77 and col. 6)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate to teach generating a proxy request as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to translate the request from the wireless device into a properly formatted request understood by the network device (See col. 6, lines 65-67).

c. As per claims 7 and 30, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend teaches:

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translating the content from a content-type used by the resource on the network to a content-type used by the SMSC; However, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al fails to teach transcoding the content from a character set used by the resource on the network to a character set used by the SMS.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches transcoding the content from a character set used by the resource on the network to a character set used by the SMS. (See col. 7, lines 10-19).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate transcoding the content from a character set used by the resource on the network to a character set used by the SMS. taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to improve the usefulness of the mobile device and provide communication with servers that use different character set (See col. 5, lines 30-40).

d. As per claim 26, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al and in further view of Greer et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches wherein the request is an SMS request and the message service center is an SMS Center(SMSC) (See col. 2, lines 49-54 and col. 5, lines 17-20).

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e. As per claim 27, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al fails to teach generating a proxy request comprises performing a hypermedia operation.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore Greer et al teaches wherein a proxy request comprises performing a hypermedia operation (See col. 6 and col.8)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include wherein a proxy request comprises performing a hypermedia operation as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al in order to translate the request from the wireless device into a properly formatted request understood by the network device (See col. 6, lines 65-67)

f. As per claim 28, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches wherein said generating a proxy request comprises: identifying a keyword associated with the request; and mapping the keyword to an identifier of the network resource (See col. 15).

g. As per claim 29, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. Furthermore, Schwartz et al teaches maintaining a mapping of keywords to network resource identifiers (See col. 15).

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h. As per claim 43, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches a method of providing content maintained remotely on a network to a wireless device, the method comprising: receiving an SMS request for the content from the wireless device via an SMS Center (SMSC), the SMS request transmitted on a wireless network; transcoding the SMS request from a plain text character set to a mark-up language character set; extracting a keyword from the transcoded request; maintaining a keyword-to-URL mapping; looking up the keyword in the keyword-to-URL mapping to identify a URL associated with the keyword, the URL associated with an application capable of providing said content; However, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al fails to teach wherein constructing an HTTP POST operation containing the keyword and the URL; submitting the HTTP POST operation to the application over a wireline network; receiving an HTTP response from the application in response to the POST operation over the wireline network, the HTTP response containing said content; extracting the content from the HTTP response; translating the content from a mark-up language to plain text; transcoding the content from a character set of the application to a character set of the SMSC; and sending the translated and transcoded content in an SMS response to the wireless device via the SMSC.

Greer et al in teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches constructing an HTTP POST operation containing the keyword and the URL; submitting the HTTP POST operation to the application over a wireline network; receiving an HTTP response from the application in response to the POST operation over the wireline network, the HTTP response containing said content; extracting the content from the HTTP response; translating the content from a mark-up language to plain text; transcoding the content from a character set of the

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application to a character set of the SMSC; and sending the translated and transcoded content in an SMS response to the wireless device via the SMSC (See col. 6, lines 32-67, col. 7, and col. 8, figure 5, col. 7, lines 10-19).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate constructing an HTTP POST operation containing the keyword and the URL; submitting the HTTP POST operation to the application over a wireline network; receiving an HTTP response from the application in response to the POST operation over the wireline network, the HTTP response containing said content; extracting the content from the HTTP response; translating the content from a mark-up language to plain text; transcoding the content from a character set of the application to a character set of the SMSC; and sending the translated and transcoded content in an SMS response to the wireless device via the SMSC as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in order to improve the usefulness of the mobile device and provide communication with servers that use different character set (col. 5, lines 30-40); to execute Hypertext Markup Language Web browser such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer to access information on the internet (See col. to improve the usefulness of the mobile 3, lines 57-61) and to send information from a client device to a server device (See col. 7, lines 27-28).

- i. As per claim 45, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches a method of providing content maintained remotely on a network to a wireless device, the method comprising:
translating the content from a content-type used by the application to a

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content-type used by the wireless device and sending an SMS message containing the translated content to an SMS center, for delivery to the wireless device. However, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al fail to teach receiving an HTTP message containing the content from an application, wherein the HTTP message is not in response to a request by the wireless device; transcoding the content from a character set used by the application to a character set used by the wireless device; and sending an SMS message containing the translated and transcoded content to an SMS center, for delivery to the wireless device.

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches receiving an HTTP message containing the content from an application, wherein the HTTP message is not in response to a request by the wireless device; transcoding the content from a character set used by the application to a character set used by the wireless device (See col. 6, lines 32-67, col. 7, and col. 8, figure 5, col. 7, lines 10-19).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate receiving an HTTP message containing the content from an application, wherein the HTTP message is not in response to a request by the wireless device; transcoding the content from a character set used by the application to a character set used by the wireless device as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al in order to improve the usefulness of the mobile device and provide communication with servers that use different character set (col. 5, lines 30-40); to execute HyperText Markup Language Web browser such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer to access information

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on the internet (See col. to improve the usefulness of the mobile 3, lines 57-61) and to send information from a client device to a server device (See col. 7, lines 27-28).

j. As per claim 54, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend teaches means for receiving a message based on a request from the wireless device, the message conforming to a first protocol and a first character set; means for identifying a keyword in the message; means for mapping the keyword to a network resource; means for retrieving, from the network resource, content in the second character set based on the keyword, using a second protocol; mean for translating the content from a content-type of the application to a content-type usable by the wireless device; However, Schwartz et al fails to teach

means for transcoding the message into a second character set; means for transcoding the content into the first character set; and means for providing the content to the wireless device in the first character set using the first protocol.

Greer et al teaches a method an apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet hosts and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches means for transcoding the message into a second character set; means for transcoding the content into the first character set; and means for providing the content to the wireless device in the first character set using the first protocol (See col. 7, lines 10-19)

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate means for transcoding the message into a second character set; means for transcoding the content into the first character set; and means for providing the content to the wireless device in the first character set using the first protocol as taught by Greer et al in order

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to improve the usefulness of the mobile device and provide communication with servers that use different character set (col. 5, lines 30-40);

k. As per claim 55, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al teaches an apparatus for means for receiving an SMS request for the content from the wireless device via an SMS center, the SMS request transmitted on a wireless network; means for maintaining a keyword-to--URL mapping; means for looking up the keyword in. the keyword-to-URL mapping to identify a URL associated with the keyword, the URL associated with an application capable of providing said content; means for translating the content from a content-type of the application to a content-type usable by the SMSC; and means for sending the transcoded content in an SMS response to the wireless device via the SMSC. However, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend fails to teach means for transcoding the SMS request from a first character set to a second language character set; means for extracting a keyword from the transcoded request; means for constructing an HTTP POST operation containing the keyword and the URL; means for submitting the HTTP POST operation to the application over a wireline network; means for receiving an HTTP response from the application in response to the POST operation over the wireline network, the HTTP response containing said content; means for extracting the content from the HTTP response; means for transcoding the content from the second character set the first character set;

Greer et al teaches a method and apparatus for transcoding character sets between Internet and thin client devices over data networks. Furthermore, Greer et al teaches means for transcoding the SMS request from a first character set to a second language character set; means for extracting a keyword from the transcoded request; means for constructing an HTTP POST

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operation containing the keyword and the URL; means for submitting the HTTP POST operation to the application over a wireline network; means for receiving an HTTP response from the application in response to the POST operation over the wireline network, the HTTP response containing said content; means for extracting the content from the HTTP response; means for transcoding the content from the second character set the first character set (See col. 6, lines 32-67, col. 7, and col. 8, figure 5, col. 7, lines 10-19).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate means for transcoding the SMS request from a first character set to a second language character set; means for extracting a keyword from the transcoded request; means for constructing an HTTP POST operation containing the keyword and the URL; means for submitting the HTTP POST operation to the application over a wireline network; means for receiving an HTTP response from the application in response to the POST operation over the wireline network, the HTTP response containing said content; means for extracting the content from the HTTP response; means for transcoding the content from the second character set the first character set as taught by Greer et al in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend in order to improve the usefulness of the mobile device and provide communication with servers that use different character set (col. 5, lines 30-40); to execute Hypertext Markup Language Web browser such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer to access information on the internet (See col. to improve the usefulness of the mobile 3, lines 57-61) and to send information from a client device to a server device (See col. 7, lines 27-28).

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8. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,473,609 to Schwartz et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,353,745 to Wehrend et al further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,247,048 to Greer et al and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,421,716 to Eldridge et al.

a. As per claim 44, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al in further view of Greer et al teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al in further view of Greer et al fails to teach a Web site user interface to allow updating.

Eldridge et al teaches a system for generating context-sensitive hierarchically ordered document service menus. Furthermore, Eldridge et al teaches a web site user interface to allow updating (See col. 13, lines 45-59).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a web site user interface to allow updating of the as taught by Eldridge in the claimed invention of Schwartz et al in view of Wehrend et al in further view of Greer et al in order to provide fast and easy access to wireless users (See col. 13, lines 45-50).

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 2/17/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. As per applicant's arguments that the Schwartz et al. (6,473,609) reference does not qualify as prior art under 35 USC 103(c), it is noted that at the time of the invention, filing date 8/16/2000, Phone.com was a separate entity from Openwave Systems Inc. As per applicant's

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arguments on page 15, "Phone.com changed its name to Openwave Systems Inc. on November 17, 2000 due to a merger". Therefore, the Schwartz reference qualifies as prior art under 35 USC 103.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Djenane M Bayard whose telephone number is (703) 305-6606. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM-4:30 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (703) 305-4003. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Djenane Bayard


RUPAL DHARIA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER